## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE PANILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four conte per VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no

ADVENTISEMENTS energed every day; advertisements in period in the Werkery Hurando, Pamir Herando, and in the Collismon and European Edition. JOB PRINTING executed with nonlines, beapness and de-math.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -- THE ENCHANTRESA WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -Geraldina

WALLACK'S THEATRE, SH Broadway .- SHE STOOP LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Sua or Ica NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -CASTLE SPECTED

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Com fort—Living Whath, Don Show, &c., at all hours.— towers of the Forest, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall -472 Broad GAIFTIRS MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway .- DRAWIN

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- SELECT CONCERT NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 516 Broadway. -- SOLREE MUSIC

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 663 Broadway. New York, Thursday, May 15, 186%,

## THE SITUATION. .

A despatch from General Wool to the Secretary of War yesterday, announces that Suffolk was ocoupled by our troops under Major Dodge, and that all was quiet there. General McClellan was at Cumberland, where he had established his headquarters. Several skirmishes had taken place be tween his scouts and the rebels, but nothing of any importance had occurred.

) The news from General Halleck's army in the West reports that his forces were within three miles of the enemy's works, near Monterey, yesterday. A skirmish took place between a reconhoitering party under General Smith and a party of rebels, on Tuesday, which resulted in the dofeat of the latter and the capture of five soldiers. The advance of our army toward Corinth is very slow, in consequence of the wretched condition of the country, which involves the necessity of constructing roads and building bridges as they ad. Vance.

The Union feeling at Nashville was demonstrated very forcibly, on Tuesday, by a large meeting of the citizens in the Hall of the House of Represen tetives, in which many leading gentlemen from all parts of the State participated, including repre-Bentatives from Memphis. Resolutions were adopted by sociamation, setting forth that the safety and welfare of their relatives and friends in the gebel army and prisons, can only be assured by the return of Tennessee to the Union; that Congress be appealed to to end the war: compliment ing the Union officers and soldiers on their con miderate conduct, and approving of Governor John son's address of March 18. A general reaction in behalf of the government and the Union is evidently taking place in Tennessee.

The Hon. Edward Stanley, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who was formerly a member of Congress from the Newbern district, and was preker of the North Caroli and Attorney General of that State, returned from California on the Champion yesterday, and will soon proceed to occupy the new position assigned to him as Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

The Niagara at Halifax brings an elaboration of the reports concerning an approaching intervention by France and England in the affairs of the United States government, with some additional assertions made by newspaper correspondents on the same subject.

The Paris correspondent of the London New states that identical instructions have been for warded to the ministers of both countries in Wash Ington, informing them of the fact, as well as of the phape in which the interference is to be made. We are told that both Powers will use "moral" means only, and abjure "forcible" action, and the Paris writer for the Independance Belge says that the gradual abolition of slavery will be "imposed" on the South as a condition, and carried out in Cuba as a carollary measure.

A large number of the destitute English artisans, The met lately at Ashton-under-Lyne, moved an amendment to the resolution calling on the Cabi. net to recognize the rebel States, to the effect that England and France be requested to join the United States in "crushing" down the rebellion.

An influential deputation had shown to the Poor Law Board in London that the existing Poer law was inadequate to relieve the distress existing among the operative classes.

Bull Run Russell was still bewailing his excom munication from the American army. He is not penitent, however, for he is far from forgiving Becretary Stanton, and remains a snob. He says Bhat Mr. Stanton endeavored to prevent him from visiting the English war vessel Rinaldo, and that the Secretary would have sent the Rinaldo away If he "dared." Russell still mixes his own name up with that of General McClellan, and talks about his "friends" inside and outside of the camp.

England is to pursue her "moral force" system In Mexico; but here Napoleon appears to differ from her as to its efficacy, and inclines to adhere So sussion by the bayonet in preference-a fact which is regretted in the London Times, without, however, giving him cause of offence.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution to sus pend the payment of troops in the Department of the West, owing to the great frauds perpetrated. antil an investigation can be had, was discussed but no action taken. A resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate the number and names of persons arrested in Kentucky, was adopted. The Special Committee on Confiscation reported a bill. Mr. Trumball offered a resolution,

sident inform the Senate, if consistent with the public interests, of any information he may have of any design on the part of any foreign Power to intervene in the contest now existing, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangements with the insurgents, or has it in contemplation to do so. The Indian Appropriation bill was discuss ed, and after an executive session the Senate adfourned

In the House of Representatives, a joint resolu tion, requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep records of the names of the adult males heads of families and freeholders, was adopted The Select Committee on Confiscation reported two bills. The first bill provides that all estates property and money, of persons holding or hereafter holding office under the so-called Confederate government, be forfeited to the United States, the legal proceedings to be the same as in the case of prizes or forfeitures arising under the revenue aws; sixty days warning to be given by the President by proclamation. The second bill provide for the forfeiture of the slaves of all persons en gaged in the rebellion, said slaves to be declared free and forever discharged from servitude. The bills were made the special order for Tuesday next. A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures, was adopted. The Army Appropriation bill was passed. An amendment to the bill, prohibiting the arming of negroes and their employment in the military service, was rejected.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Niagara, from Liverpool the 3d, and Queen own the 4th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday evening, on her way to Boston. Her news is two days later than that brought by the Jura. Consols closed in London, on the 3d instant, at 93% a 93% for money. The weekly cotton market of Liverpool was reported by the Jura On the 3d instant the market closed quiet, with prices unchanged. Flour was dull and had de clined sixpence per barrel in four days. The mar ket was flat on the 3d instant. Provisions remained dull and prices were downward.

The Palmerston Cabinet had intimated to the House of Commons that members will enjoy ar ample opportunity of discussing the subject of national defences, as a new loan for defensive pur poses will be shortly proposed to them. Italy was bout to negotiate a treaty of commerce with England. The opening of the International Exhibition in London was a great success in a pecu niary point of view. There were thirty-three and season ticket holders (five guineas each) present the first day, and thirty-two thousand, five indred and ninety-six persons, at one guine each, in attendance on the second. The L Post regrets the "sad spectacle" presented in the 'American attendance " Sir Robert Peel has admitted in Parliament the existence of great dis tress in Ireland, but he did not show that govern ment intended to take any measure for its relief Napoleon has recalled General Goyon from Rome step which has had the effect of agitating the Emperor very much. It was thought the troops of Victor Emanuel would soon enter Rome Armed robbers entered a bank in Genoa lately, and, having garroted the officers, robbed the con cern of a very large amount of treasure.

The steamship Champion arrived at this por yesterday from Aspinwall, with \$484,019 in treasure and passengers from San Francisco. She also brings news from New Granada, dated at Bo gota the 14th of April, and Panama the 5th of May. General Mosquera, the President, had gone to Antioquia, at which place the people had called meeting of the State Legislature, in order to draft the terms of a treaty of peace with the federal (Mosquera's) government. The rebellion was on the wane at every prominent point of the territory. A guerilla leader, named Sanchez, still headed a band of about one thousand men in the neighborhood of Bogota; but it was thought that he would be brought to justice speedily. The weather was very warm at Panama. The health of the people was, however, very good, both at

Panama and Aspinwall. The British ship Alliance, brought into this por esterday as a prize, was formerly owned by John Frazer & Co., of Charleston, and sailed in their line between that port and Liverpool for a number of years. At the commencement of the rebellio she was placed under the British flag, and on her ast voyage from Liverpool, in May, 1861, under the command of Captain Sam. De Forrest, on reaching the coast, was ordered off by our block port on the 5th of June, with a cargo of railroad iron and coal, clearing on the following day for Queenstown. When next heard from she was at St. John, N. B., where she discharged her cargo She then took on board an assorted cargo of such articles as were most needed in rebeldom, and suc ceeded in running the blockade at Beaufort, N. C. where she was found and captured by our forces. She was built at Portsmouth in 1836, is 575 tops,

and rates A21/2.

Between the 23d of February—the day on which Nashville surrendered-and the 10th of May, three thousand six hundred and ten bales of cotton were shipped from that city to Northern ports There is a large quantity yet to be shipped, sufficient, it is said, to amount in the aggregate to nearly two millions of dollars. It is rumored that Gov. Johnson will, by proclamation, forbid the burning of any more cotton, and affix a strong pe nalty to the crime.

Thirteen bridge burners are now on trial in St Louis, before the Military Commission. They are a hard set, and will probably get their deserts. The Chief Engineer reports that it will requir

\$2,300,000 more to complete the public buildings in Ottawa; \$900,000 have already been expended For militia purposes the government has aske Parliament for \$240,000 for arsenals, and \$740,000 for drilling, clothing and paying 20,000 men. These some are in addition to the ordinary estimates.

The market for beef cattle was fairly flooder this week, and notwithstanding the demand was fair prices receded fully half a cent per pound ranging from 6c. to 8c. a 81/c., with a large num per of sales of prime stock at Sc. Milch cows and vests were dull and unchanged. Sheep and lambs were steady at about last week's prices. Swine were very plenty and dull, but no lower. We quote heavy corn fed 31/c. a 31/c., light do. 21/c. 3%0., and still fed 3%c. a 3%c. The total re ceipts were: 4,778 beeves, 104 cows, 769 veals, 5,874 sheep and lambs, and 11,147 swine.

The steamer which passed Cape Race yesterday was he Caledonia from Clasgow, and not the Glasgow from liverpool as stated in this morning's papers.

The stock market continued dull and lower yesterds morning; but in the afternoon the inquiry for Erie, Toto the whole market. Governments were lower that on Tuesday. Money very abundant at S & 4 per cen Exchange, 113% a 114. Gold, 103% a M. The bank de posits are reported to have reached the unprecedents figure of one hundred and northy millions of dollars.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales o soo bales, on the basis of 27 jgc. a 28c., mostly at the in oplands; to one case 27c. was bid and refused for a lo on the market. The flour market was rather firmer with more inquiry, and some kinds of common grade were about Sc. beiter. Wheat was more active with out change of moment in prices. Corn was rather more active and prices rather firmer, with sales of Wester mixed at 51c. a 53c., in store and delivered. The im proved demand for breadstuffs for export was attributed the filling of foreign orders, which had for some time lain dormant, prices hitherto having ruled too high to admit of their execution. Rater having come within their limits, they are now executed without further and dull, with sales of moss at \$12 62% and of prime at \$9 8714. Coffee was in good request, and sales of 8,000 s 9,000 bags of Rie were reported on private terms

Last Device-The Scarecrow of

Driven to the extremitles of desperation, the rebel leaders and politicians of the South, in order to revive the sinking spirits of their armies, are holding out to them again the promise of European Intervention. Thus it is given out very mysteriously, but very positively, that, let the Southern rebel army of Richmond or of Corinth gain a victory, and France, and perhaps England, will recognize the independence of the "Confederate States;" and that then, as Mr. Seward has declared such recognition would be a cause of war, England and France, or France with the consent of England, will come to the rescue of Jeff. Davis, and Southern independence will be secured.

The secession element, which, in Europe and at Washington, has been and is very industrious and indefatigable in the cause of Jeff. Davis, appears to have been making such good use of this foreign intervention scarecrow as to frighten the Hon. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois so seriously that he vesterday offered a resolution in the Senate asking the President to inform that body, "if consistent with the public interests, of any information he may have of any design on the part of any foreign Power to intervene in the contest now existing, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangements with the insurgents, or has it in contemplation to do so."

That oracular European journal, the Independance Belge, positively asserts there are some such "arrangements" in the wind; and this idea is plausibly advanced on this side the Atlantic under the plea that the cotton factories of England and France have nearly exhausted their raw material; that they must have the crop of our Southern States; and that, as our Southern rebels have determined to burn it rather than permit it to fall within the reach of our Union fleets and armies, France and England, or France with the connivance of England, must come to the relief of Davis, and that very soon, inasmuch as our Southern rebels have already commenced this incendiary work of burning their cotton This theory of foreign intervention, we are aware, has of late been actively agitated among the secession circles of Washington, and it must have at length acquired some degree of plausibility, judging from this resolution of Mr.

England and France (and especially France since she has been entangled in the Mexican imbroglio) may be positively declared as entertaining a great anxiety in reference to those desirable supplies of our Southern cot ton and tobacco for which they have been so long waiting. The late visits of Mons. Mercier to Richmond we have, from the first, contended were of a highly important and very suspicious character. It is possible, too, that we may shortly hear of some French overtures of arbitration or mediation, with the approval of England; but we apprehend nothing like a hostile intervention from either of those nations at this crisis, in any event.

We have this rebellion upon the hip. That fact is patent to all the world. With that one little vessel-of-war, the Monitor, we have broken up the navies of Europe; and, before Eng. land or France, or both of them, could get ready to invade us with any prospect of suc cess, we would be ready to repel them with a feet of Monitors of the most formidable description. The instruments and implements of war with which, by land and water, we have conquered the strongest of the strongholds of this rebellion, have admonished England and France that they can trifle with us no longer. They will not interrupt us in finishing up the work of restoring the Union. They may offer their advice; but we are in no danger from their vessels-of-war; for the Monitor has rendered them useless. Meantime, from every quarter of the South, the tone of our Southern rebel journals indicates that this rebellion is substantially at an end, and that it is too late to talk of foreign intervention

We have no objection, however, to the adop. tion of Mr. Senator Trumbull's resolution; and if passed, we hope that the President will find it consistent with the public interest to give all the information on the subject which is in his possession. We may thus get the solution of Mons. Mercier's recent visits to Richmond. From our European intelligence which we publish to-day, it will be seen that France and England, while exceedingly anxious to bring this wer to an end, have become remarkably amiable and respectful in reference to the government of the United States. But still we have no objection to the full disclosures suggested by Mr. Trumbull's resolution.

THE ABOUTTON JOURNALS CHANGING THEIR Tens.-When our army was a mere military mob, undisciplined and badly armed, then, day after day, the cry of "On to Richmond!" resounded from the abolition press, till our generals, yielding to the clamor, perpetrated the disaster of Bull run. After that event they kept up the same cry and never ceased to abuse General McClellan because he did not move on the rebel canitel at once. But now that he is ready and has begun to move, and that the enemy in Virginia are falling back from point to point from our advancing columns, the abolition journals are smitten with mortal fear lest McClellan should move forward too fast, and so end the rebellion; while the "Little Villain" gives all the information he can to the enemy about the number of the several corps of our troops in Virginia. In the same way they are doing their utmost to retard the advance of Halleck upon Corinth. Instead of "On to Corinth!" it is now hold back until some blows are struck elsewhere. So advises the Tribune, on the ground that Beauregard's army outnumbers Halleck's. To this reason another abolition journal adds, as a ground of caution and apprehension and a good reason for delay the fact that Halleck has no experience in the field, and has never commanded in a battle. whereas Beauregard has commanded in two great battles, and is the favorite military leader of the South. Thus are they throwing we blankets upon the enthusiasm of the troops. Indeed, one of them, the Tribune, has a long article to prove the right of revolution, and quotes the Declaration of Independence to prove it, arguing that if the people of the Southern States really do desire to withdraw from the Union they ought to be permitted to do so. Said we not truly that Jeff. Davis and Yancey, Horace Greeley and the leading abolitionists of the North, have been from the beginning sailing in the same revolutionary boat

Personal Intelligence. Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, passed through NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1862. EUBOPEAN INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN APPAIRS. It is not believed here that the European Powers on ontemplate armed intervention in Am since it has been shown that our iron-clads can destroy any fleet of transports that might approach our shores. ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

The condition of affairs in Kentucky was the subject of here, at the request of the Military Board of the State, to urge the immediate adoption of measures to protect Union men from the depredations of bands of rebel ma auders which infest the State. It is represented that he exercise of military authority is indispe thisers, who are in various parts of the State, intimidation serious trouble will result from the combination of di loyalists there with a view of influencing the Augus ctions. The State Military Board make a stron peal for assistance. Numerous instances are cited of re. drilled and marched off. The insolence of the rebel sympathicers is said to be intolerable. It is urged that it would be economical to station a sufficient military power in Kentucky now, and suppress these rebei organ zations in their commencement, instead of waiting for them to mature and be compelled to fight them.

THE UNION PRELING IN TENNESSEN. taking place in their State in behalf of the government. THE ROPES AND PEARS AND PLOTS OF THE

The breakdown of the Arnold-Lovejoy bill is the caus exuitation with all border State Unionists; but other chemes to Africanize the South are in the abolition Fears begin to be expressed that General Haleck may have to wage an unequal contest at Corinth, and that General McCiellan must fight a desperate battle at Richmond; yet the radicals insist that the war is substantially at an end. At one moment they are depressed property in States which have not yet been recovered.

It was not from principle, but policy, that many radi cal republicans signified to Mr. Lovejoy that he must abandon his sweeping measures of abolitionism. They had ascertained they would be beaten by a small vote but so far from giving up their cherished schemes, they

The abolition of slavery here has made Washington the sylum of runaway slaves from adjacent parts of Mary and and Virginia, and given business a heavy shock. A wholesale confiscation act is not urged by the abol

ionists to relieve either the Treasury or to punish rebel If all titles and properties at the South are to be over thrown, the North will reap much pecuniary advantage rom prosecuting the war.

There will be no end of projects designed to Africania

the South, hence the opposition to an early adjournment of Congress, and the secret maturing of plans like that farming the slaves. Confiscation means emancipation say the abolition leaders; a tax on cotton and tobac rould bring money into the Treasury, while confiscation will not, but rather block up the channels of trade by etting loose upon the community a vast horde of idle

The mails for New Orleans have been sent to Mr. Rid-iell, late postmaster there, who paid to the last dollar however, by the robel government. Vessels are to be sent to New Orleans with provisions, of which, it anticipated, there will soon be a dearth at that point. THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The New Orleans collectorship is still agitated, and proofs are thickening that the appointment of Mr. Lathrop is not judicious. Senator Powell o-day presented letters confided to him making distinct harges against Mr. Lathrop, which are said to be wel substantiated, and utterly disqualify him for the position to which he has been appointed

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF THANKS TO GENERAL

M'CLELLAN.
Mr. Morris, Chief Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, started this afternoon to the head marters of General McClellan to present to him in person a handsomely engressed copy of the complimentary resolutions passed unanimously by the House of Reprecontatives. It is accompanied by the following letter from Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House:—

from Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House:—

Washingtons, May 9, 1862.

Siz.—I have the honor of transmitting herewith resolutions expressive of the sonse of the House of Representatives in regard to the triumph of the Union army now under your immediate command, and tendering the sincere thanks of the House to yourself for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life. I trust I may be permitted to add that I have never performed an official act which gave me more pleasure than is afforded by the occasion which requires me to transmit you these resolutions of the House.

I have the homor to be your obedient servant,

E. FIHERINGE, Clerk.

To Major General GROEGE R. MCCLELLAN, U. S. A.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army bill, which passed the House to-day, appro-Besides this \$208,000,000 have been voted during the present section for the current army expenses and defi-sioncies for the present fiscal year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS. The Military Department of Kansas, as recently re-stored, includes the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colo rade and Dacotab, with the headquarters at Fort Leaven

WOITH.
PRESENTS FOR COL. SANDFORD AND COL. STAGER. here, intended to be presented by the members of the press to Colonels E. S. Sandford and Auson Stager. The words are beautifully and appropriately designed. They were manufactured by Simmons & Brother, of Phila delphia. On the blade of each is the name of the party to whom it is to be presented, and numerous patri mottees and devices peculiarly indicating the telegraph

THE PROPOSED MILITARY ROUTE BETWEEN NEW

The vote in the House of Representatives, laying on the table Mr. Mallory's bill for the more safe, speedy and e-onomical transmission of mails, troops and munitions of war, between New York and Washington, indicates competing lines through Pennsylvania. Mr. Mallory's bill asked no pecuniary aid from the government. ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS AND WOUNDED

Nearly nine hundred released Union priconers have

errived here from the South. The steamer Kenreb e arrived here this afternoon with two hundred and thirteen wounded rebels and menty-four wounded Union soldiers from Williamsburg. Among the latter is Colonel Dwight. His wounds less dangerous than at first supposed. The rebels recoive precisely the same treetment as our own wounded men, and are sent to the same bespitale.

THE PERCEIPITES OF NEW YORK OFFICE HOLDERS The House passed a bill to-day reducing the perquiites of the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor York, dividing between them one-fourth, instead of one salf, of the proceeds of figes, forfeitures, &c.

GENERAL M'CALL EAS NOT RESIGNED. rumor that Gen. McCell had resigned the mand of the Pennsylvania reserve corps is unfounded. He has no intention to resign until the army of the Union has accomplished its mission to suppress rebellion General McCall enjoys the confidence of his whole divi sion. The rumor in circulation is unjust to an accom-

pitabed officer. Mr. Secretary Welles has gone to Fortress Monroe, in company with the Atterney General. The former does not ladoge in the illusion that the South will be pacified a day, and hence he desires authority from Congress to construct a large number of new gunbouts, with which to hold all the navigable rivers of the South

THE DOUGLAS HOSFITAL. The proposition to pay seventy-five thousand dollars or the buildings now known as the Douglas Respital meets with serious opposition in the House. The Sur geon General has been consulted as to the economy of the erchase, and states that a building better suited for pospital purposes can be built for one-fourth the emergi-

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED. The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Col-Brantus B. Tyler, of Ohio, as a Brigadier General. The President has nominated Stephen G. Burbridge, of Ken ticky, for a similar position.

Movements of Fing Officer Foote. Flag Officer Foots arrived here yesterday. He is quite PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

WARRINGTON, May 14, 1862.

NURSES ASKED TO DROP THE NAGRO QUESTION. Mr. WRIGHT, (Union) of Ind., presented a petition from he citizens of Indiana, asking Congress to leave off the agitation of the negro question and attend to the bust ess of putting down the rebellion. He said be believed hese were the sentiments of a large majority of the peo ple of his State.

SUSPENSION OF THE PATMENT OF TROOPS IN THE WEST On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the resolu tion to suspend the payment of troops actually emstated that under the act, as has been reported, great

stated that under the act, as has been reported, great frauds have been perpetrated, and the only remedy it is have a commission appointed to investigate the claims.

After a discussion the resolution was laid over.

ARRESTS IN RESTICKY.

The resolution of Mr. Pownit. (opp.) of Ky., asking the Secretary of State for the number and names of prisoners arrested in the State of Keutucky, how long imprisoned, where they are, &c., was taken up.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Summer that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, concerning the arrests in Kentucky, which was adopted—year, \$6: nays, 7.

Mr. Pownit offered an amendment to Mr. Summer's amendment, which the Crair said was substantially the same as the original resolution; therefore it was not in

Powell).

Mr. Powell read a letter concerning an interview of citizens of Kentucky with the Secretary of State, when he reduced to give them any information, and said he did not care a damin for the opinion of Kentucky; but meant to hold her in the Union, &c.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After consideration and an amendment, the Senate went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1882.

THE CENSUS. Mr. Walton, (rep.) of Vt., reported back from the Committee on Printing the joint resolutions requiring the names of adult males, heads of families and freeholders The subject was discussed, and the resolution passed

Mr Ellor, (rep.) of Mass., from the Select Committee for the consideration of this subject ought not much longer to be postponed. He suggested it be postponed, and be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, inquired whether the gentleman proposed to permit full discussion.

Mr. Exter did not know what the gentleman meant by this; but he was disposed to allow reasonable time for

debate.
The first bill reported by Mr. Eliot, from the special committee, provides that all the estate, property and moneys, stocks, credit and effects of the person or persons hereinafter named, are declared forfeited to the government of the United States, and declared lawful subjects of seizure, and of prize and capture whorever found, for the indemnity of the United States, against the expenses for suppressing the present rebellien—that is to say.—

the expenses for suppressing in to say:

It to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer in the army or may of the receis, now or hereafter, in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly. Any person hereafter acting as president, vice president, member of Congress, judge of any court vice president, member of Congress, judge of any court.

cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so called Confederate States.

Thirdly, Any person acting as governor of a State, member of convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so called Confederate States.

Fourthly,—Any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifthly,—Any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said confederacy, or laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or municipal in its mame or character.

Sightly,—Of any person who, having property in any loyal State or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion and the naid estate, property and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of these persons, are decisred lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confected and condemned to the use of the United States; and all sales, tran-fers or conveyances shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allegs and prove he is one of the persons described in this section.

The second section provides that if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those already specified shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid, countenance and abst such rebellion and return to their allegience, their property shall in like manner be forfeited for the use of the United States; ail sales, be forfeited for the use of the United States at a size of the formal section.

sion, condemnation and sale of such property, situate and being in any State or District or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem. shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court or terri-

being in any State or District or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rea. shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court for the name of the United States District Court for the District of Golumbia, within which the property may be found, or into which the same, if moveshle, may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of for feitures, arising under the revenue laws; and the preperty so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sofd under the decree of the court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

The remainder of the sections provide the necessary machinery for carrying the act into effect.

The second bill of the select committee is as follows:—If any person or persons within the United States, or shall witfully aid or abet such rebellion, or adhere to those engaged in such rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or labor of any pursons commonly known as slaves, and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from service of any such slave in he laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce bis claim, it shall be sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in said rebellion or aided or abetted the same, contrary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave in the sential seek to enforce such claim, the shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, entablish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that such claimant has not in any way aided, assisted or countenanced the existing rebellion against the government of the Un

Mr. Chestern, (Union) of Md., spoke on the general subject of confincation and the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws for that purpose, and arguing that even if this power existed it would be mexpedient to exercise it under existing circumstances, as it would rouder the war into minable and the restoration of the Union impossible. Many of the measures which had been proposed were framed in a peralectus spirit, and if adopted would utilinately lead to the extermination of the greater portion of the Nouthern people. Necessity was not one of the constitutional grants. It finds no place in that instrument. What is necessary? Who shall define its limit and scope? Necessity has no law. Rights have been invaded and crime committed in its name more than in any other way. The laws of war are only for the season of war. He protested against the so-called and proposed proceedings in rem. No bill can be framed for configuration which is not unconstitutional. The bill reported by Mr. Eliot proposes a clear violation of the constitution. This is not a time of subserviency, or a time when the government has the power to trample on the rights of property and other rights. Those confincation bills propose to trample on the inestimable rights of clitzens, and that, too, with out due process of law. Such a law would be a terrible law. Humanity would be abocked at the adoption of such a gignatic scheme of wrong. It proposes to ignore the dear assignantia of freedom in a free land, and cantavides the protecting power of the Magna Charter, the result of years of experience and the child or widdom. Nothing can be forfeited in the name of the law, except by due process of law. Such a law would be a worked and the child or widdom. Nothing can be forfeited in the name of the law, except by due process of law. Such a law hand charter, the result of years of experience and the child or widdom. Nothing can be forfeited in the name of the law, except by due process of law. Such a law hand be and for the reason without judgment. H

Mr. Wickliph offered an amendment as follows :-Nor shall they exploy or entist in the service of the United itsics slaves or runsway negroes.

States slaves or rubaway negroes.

I offer this amendated for the purpose of eliciting information with reference to a subject upon which I addressed the War Department but received no answer. I want a disclosure made with reference to certain facts, of which I am myself perfectly satisfied. I have information, direct from Port Royal, that the slaves who have been taken mostly at desire to reduce to their masters, and are prohibited from doing so by the military authorities governing them. I have the assurance, that when some of these slaves had attempted to leave the changfor the purp se of getting back to their masters, they were fired on by the sentinels, acting under the orders of their superior efficers, and some eight of

of their superior efficers, and some eight of the country who are taxed, taxed fully and fargely white withing to pay these taxes for the support of the army and navy engaged in putting down this rebellion are not willing to submit to everything. I want to show that the slaves within the lines of the army of the Missispip have been provided with a uniform—ted trowers and a speckled waistonat—and employed in that army in turning their arms against the white men of the country. I am sure that, while this course may be approved of by members of this House and others in official position, the houses men of the country, who desire this rebellion put down as specully as possible, and to see the Union reastored, cannot sanction, ratily or confirm such an application of the public money.

Mr. Struess, (rep.) of Pa., did not intend to have replied to the amendment, thinking that some one of these specially authorized by the conservative party which met the other day would have taken this question in hand—my friend from illinois, for instance, (Mr. Keilogy)—to keep this negro matter out of Congress altogether. (Laughter.) I had hoped, failing that, that the secretary of that conservative party would interpose, and save us the trouble of discussing the amendment. I think it better that both amendments should be voted down. I trust we shall not be troubled with any further agitation on this question of slavery—(laughter)—inasmuch as we full congress. I hope, therefore, that both amendments will be voted down.

Mr. Frischensk, (rep.) of Me.—I ask the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe) what assurance he has that slaves at Port Royal, who desired to return, and were not permitted to do so, were not the slaves of rebed against us as our enemies in question this rebellion?

against us as our enemies in quelling this rebellion desire to ask the goatleman from Kentucky if it is me fact that the slaves are employed to build intrements and to bear arms, and to do whatever they can effectually, in the opinion of rebels and their abetters, injure the government; and if so, I would like to ke whether the people of this country will not willingly the slaves employed in quelling this rebellion with their masters would employ them in supporting?

Mr. Wicklipps—I do not know whether these eignegroes who were killed belong to rebels in arms, or women and children; but, in answer as to their been employed in raising fortifications and other works, I spose that is a fact. But that is no reason why the goernment of the United States should actidisgraceful and in a manner opposed to the laws of humanity as Christianity.

speedily put down.

Mr. KHLOGO, (rep.) of I'll.—I oppose the amendment, because I consider it as a check on the action of the War Department in its distribution of money for the support of the army. I oppose it, because I have unbounded and unqualified confidence in the President and in the chief of the War Department. I would not kimit support of the army. I oppose it, because to bounded and unqualified confidence in the President and in the chief of the War Department. I would not limit the power of the administration, none more than the limitation heretofore placed upon them, and none, than to my recollection, was placed upon the disbursements for the army. I entertain no doubt that the administration is carrying on the war to crush this rebellion very efficiently, discreetly, justly and well, and would not cripple it or control it. I am opposed to these continus I and continuous efforts to direct the action of our Generals, to censure them, and to the up their hands in carrying on the war. I denot believe that I am quite as good a General as those Generals who are in the field fighting our battles, but I doubt not I am as good a General as any of these in the House who induling in such criticism with regard to our anxious to keep mischlevous legislation from here, and if by any act of mine I can contribu

(Laughter.)
Mr. KELLOGG.—I don't hear the gentlemen. He taken
like a querulous old woman. (Laughter.)
Mr. Persurs, (opp.) of Mo...This is a war of white mes,
not of Indians and negroes, and the proposition to employ
negroes to light against white mes is worse than one to
employ Indians to fight against white men. During the
American Revolution, when a propestion was made
to employ asvages for the purpose of putting
down the rebellion of the thirteen colonies, it was delion, but those who from the first plotted this robelli placed themselves at once at the head of the State go ernments in nearly all the Southern States. They he the executive and other State officers, and they contribed the legislature, and they could do, therefore, which they saw fit to do. When the people of the seconing States met in convention and passed the ordinanc of seconsion, by which they declared that they no lead owed allegiance to this government, they enacted a necessary ordinances to adapt themselves to the contion in which they were then placed. There are is non the statute books of every State punishing person for treason against their State governments, and a United States, the they are the placed and the statute to assert the supremency of the United States, and delared allegiance to the government, would thereby an ject himself to threefold punishment:—First, the punishment the suprement of the suprement of the punishment of the second of the seco ject himself to threefold punishment:—First, the piment of treason against the so-called Confederate grament; secondly, for treason against the government state; and, third, the punishment of being arrest the military authorities, either of the Confederat ernment, to do service or be despoiled of his pro As to the employment of negroes, the people were pelled to give the labor of their servants to aid is construction of fortifications and intrendments vicinity of the rebellarmies. They did not do so way. They were coerced by military authority, for people themselves, or a majority of them, were of the rebellion. It would be wicked and unjust the arms of these negroes against their former of on the piece that they were opposed to and in the arms of these negroes against their form on the pies that they were opposed to an against the government.

The amendments

against the government.

The amendments were rejected.

The House passed the Army Appropriation bill without

City Intelligence.

OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Most of the recently arrived wounded soldiers were sent home on Tuesday evening and yesterday merning, having been supplied with every comfort by Colonels Almy and Howe. A deputation has gone on from here to Yorktown to look after our wound. ed soldiers, and provide for their comfort and safe con-veyance to this city. Drs. Worster, Blankman, Fitch, Louisburg and others were unceasing in their attendance on the soldiers.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS CONLING to make nined to keep up their complaints until the Corporation affords them some relief. Yesterday morning a crowd o women gathered about the City Hall, and Inid siege to the women gathered about the City Mail, and Inid steps to the front and rear doors, which were guarded by policemen, and no suspicious looking person in petticeats was allowed to pass in on any account whatever. The women were so observeprous that the splice were obliged to drive them ourside the railings, and considerable prudence was ediliged to be exercised to keep them from giving vent to their excitement in a regular fighting exhibition.

ABRIVAL OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL PARSON.-Lieutenant Colonel Farnum, of the First regiment, Excelsior brigade, arrived in this city yesterday, and was placed in comfortable quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. His recent
conduct on the peninsula has gained him the respect and
good will of the whole army of the Potomac; but he has
earned his leurels at a heavy cost. It is easil his wounds
are of a more serious and dangerous character than at
first supposed. Dr. Lewis Sayre is in attendance on him,
and states that the femoral artery has been exposed by
one of the wounds, rendering the patient's condition
extremely precarious. He is in fine spirits, however,
and if a steut heart can save him he will not sink under
his present sufferings.

RESPECTABLE OF LIEUTERARY SURGER — Lieuterant

RESERVATION OF LIEUTENAM SCRIBER.-Lieuteran Wm. E. Scriber, has been reinstated to his former pe sition in the Feurth regiment, First Scott Life Guard, and leaves immediately for the seat of war.

deliver a lecture on the above subject at Continental H corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, night at eight o'clock. Admission free. Municipal Election at Providence.

Providence, R. I., May 14, 1862.

Jabez C. Knight was to-day re-elected hayor of this city without opposition. The other republican municipal officers on the ticket with him were also chosen.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARNIVALE.

SARNIVALE.

SARNIVALE.

SERMING COMMANDE CONTROLLER.

SARNIVALE.

SERMING COMMANDE CONTROLLER.

SERMING CONTROLLER.

SE Fight is submission. Let then fly. The existing law is proof and broad enough to satisfy the most vindective print.

ARRING NEGROES.

Mr. Calvert, (Union) of Md., offered the following:—
Provided that no portion of the appropriation in this bill he applied to keeping, appropriation in this bill he applied to keeping, appropriation of entirely applied to keeping, appropriation of the appropriation in this bill he applied to keeping, appropriation of entirely appropriation in this bill beginning to entirely appropriate the following of the appropriation of entirely appropriation in this bill beginning to entirely appropriation of entirely appropriation in the state of the provided that applied to keeping, appropriation in this bill beginning to entirely appropriation in the state of the provided that applied to keeping the provided that applied to keeping the provided that the provided that applied to keeping the provided that the provi